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plague. All of these people had been in close contact with the case of January 24.

On January 25 a sailor from the steamer *Niihau* was removed to the hospital suffering from pneumonic plague. The source of infection in this case is not known. It is probable that the man will recover. On January 26 a death from plague occurred in a Chinese who lived near the St. Louis College. It has been also impossible to trace the source of infection in this case. No dead rats have been found in any of the localities named. The board of health has been most active in isolating the cases and the suspects and disinfecting the premises involved. It is impossible to say at this writing what the prospects are, but with the precautions taken by the board of health no great increase in the number of cases is looked for. If any more cases occur I shall resume the out-going quarantine restrictions.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine Officer,
Territory of Hawaii.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *January 31.*
(Via San Francisco, Cal., February 10, 1903.)

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.:*

There was a death from plague at Honolulu on January 29, also January 30 and February 5.

COFER, *Passed Assistant Surgeon.*

Dengue prevalent in Honolulu—Stegomyia mosquitoes found.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, *January 29, 1903.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer reports, January 29, as follows: Dengue is now so prevalent in Honolulu that it may be considered epidemic. The disease presents no unusual characteristics. It was probably imported from the Orient, as the officers on this station report having seen several weeks ago one or more cases of illness on incoming oriental steamers which they believed from the history were dengue.

In view of the above information Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer was directed to report by wire as to the present prevalence of the disease, and as to whether mosquitoes of the genus *stegomyia* had been identified in Honolulu.

In reply, Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer wired under date of February 13 that there were about fifty cases of the disease at present, and that the presence of *stegomyia* mosquitoes had been verified by Assistant Surgeon Hobdy.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Status of plague at Tokyo.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, January 16, as follows: During the week ended January 10, 1903, 3 vessels, having an aggregate per-

sonnel of 351 crew and 575 passengers, were inspected, 395 steerage passengers were bathed, and 490 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

According to the last official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama (for the period December 21-31, 1902), this city was free from grave quarantinable disease.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ferguson, United States chargé d'affaires at Tokyo, a copy of a translation of the notification of the mayor of Tokyo is forwarded herewith, giving further report of the status of plague in that city.

While no new cases of cholera have recently been reported to me as occurring in this vicinity, the disease still seems to exist to some extent in southern Japan. According to press reports, 9 real cases of cholera, 6 of which terminated fatally, occurred in Karatsu (Saga Ken) on the 13th and 14th instants. The three important seaports of Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki seem now to be free from cholera.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Notification No. 1, Tokyo City.

[January 15, 1903.]

On the 24th of December last a pest case was found in the compounds of the Tokyo Gas Spinning Company at Oshiage Cho, Honjo. Since then there have been found 14 patients and 35 dead rats with pest bacilli in the same place. On the 13th instant 3 infected rats were found in private houses located in Taiheicho Itchome and Narihiracho, Nakanogo, respectively, at Honjo.

Under these circumstances no one can tell where pest germs are now lurking. As the danger is imminent, everybody should take care to prevent the spread of the plague in time by taking necessary measures, such as the extermination of rats, etc.

MATSUDA HIDEO, *Mayor Tokyo*,
TOKYO CITY COUNCIL.

MADAGASCAR.

Quarantine regulations for the port of Tamatave.

Consul Hunt, at Tamatave, forwards the following, under date of December 20, 1902:

In view of the numerous causes which necessitate strict quarantine regulations for the port of Tamatave, the small islet known as Plum Island or L'ilot Prunes, about 5 miles outside the harbor, has been converted into a lazaret and quarantine ground, organized in such a manner as to insure a double quarantine service, both for Europeans and natives, whether for passengers coming at the same time from Mauritius and France or for persons desirous of leaving the island who must previously undergo quarantine.

The different quarters are naturally isolated from each other and apportioned as follows: (1) The landing place, (2) buildings for disinfection, (3) premises for the sanitary overseers, (4) a first-class quarter for Europeans, (5) a second-class quarter for Europeans, (6) a native lazaret divided into two classes, (7) isolated grounds for Europeans, and (8) for natives, and (9) the resident doctor's quarters. A light-house is to be established at the southern extremity of the island.

In times of epidemics passengers and their baggage are transferred from the mail steamers to this island in iron lighters. Necessary arti-